

me.¹ I pardon Louis for the libel he published in 1820; it is replete with false assertions and falsified documents.

8. I disavow the *Manuscript of St. Helena*, and other works, under the title of *Maxims, Sayings*, etc., which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. Such are not the rules which have guided my life. I caused the Due d'Enghien to be arrested and tried because that step was essential to the safety, interest, and honor of the French people, when the Comte d'Artois was maintaining, by his own confession, sixty assassins at Paris. Under similar circumstances I should act in the same way.²

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1. I bequeath to my son the boxes, orders, and other articles, such as my plate, field-bed, arms, saddles, spurs, chapel-plate, books, linen which I have been accustomed to wear and use, according" to the list annexed (A). It is my wish that this slight bequest may be dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father of whom the universe will discourse to him.

2. I bequeath to Lady Holland³ the antique cameo which Pope Pius VI. gave me at Tolentino.

3. I bequeath to Count Montholon⁴ two millions of francs-, as a proof of my satisfaction for the filial attentions he has paid me during six years, and as an indemnity for the losses his residence at St. Helena has occasioned him.

4. I bequeath to Count Bertrand⁵ five hundred thousand francs.

¹ "The Cardinal" was Fesch, half-brother of Napoleon's mother (by a second marriage of her mother). "Julie" was Julie Clary, the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. "Catharine" was the daughter of the King of Wirtemberg and wife of Jerome Bonaparte. The end of all these persons is given in the chapter of this work headed the "Cent Jours."

² This work, *Manuscrit Venn de Sainte Helene, d'une maniere inconnue* (London, Murray; Bruxelles, De Mat, 1817), was really written by the Marquis Lullin de Chateaufvieux (*Metternich*, vol. i. p. 312). See Savary (tome ii. pp. 377-378) as to the view that this statement about the Due d'Enghien

is not to be taken literally, but rather as a protest against the idea of any of Napoleon's functionaries daring such an act without his orders. His judgment might be deceived, but his power could not be trifled with.

³ Lord and Lady Holland had been perseveringly kind in sending to St. Helena all that could alleviate the weariness of Napoleon's captivity.

⁴ Count Montholon afterwards accompanied the nephew of Napoleon, Prince (afterwards the Emperor) Louis Napoleon, in his attempt on Boulogne in 1840. When tried the Count declared that he who had received the last sigh of the martyr of St. Helena, and who had closed his eyes, could not abandon his nephew; he was sentenced to twenty years' detention, but pardoned after the escape of the Prince. He only died in 1853, seeing Louis Napoleon Emperor of the French.

⁵ General Comte Henri Gratien Bertrand, a distinguished

engineer officer,
had taken the post of Grand Mare'clial du Palais when
Duroc was killed in
1813. He accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, and in
1840 was one of the